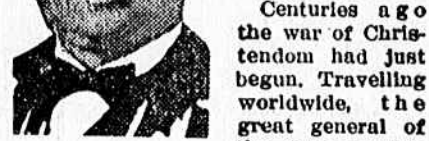


## Demas, the Deserter

By REV. J. R. SCHAFER  
Director of Evening Classes, Moody  
Bible Institute, Chicago.

TEXT—Demas hath forsaken me, having loved this present world.—1 Tim. 4:10.

This is the shortest biography in the annals of men—yet the tragedy of a lifetime is pictured in these words. Demas, the deserter. What an execration! How base and vile. Of all men, he is the most despised.



Centuries ago the war of Christendom had just begun. Travelling worldwide, the great general of the cause recruited patriots to its standard in city, village and hamlet. He came into Colosse one day and gathered a crowd in the market place. He told the story of the awful conflict raging—he called for volunteers—and a fine specimen of Greek youth, educated in the subtleties of philosophy, cultured in the fine arts of his renowned land, initiated into all its secrets of pleasure and enchantment, stepped out of the throng. He had been thrilled by the recital of brave deeds, crimsoned by sacrifice and suffering. The appeal of the heroic fired his soul; a burning desire was kindled to follow this great leader. He enlisted beneath the banner of the cross. He swore allegiance to the Christ of Calvary. He left home and kindred. He became a staff-officer to the great general of the Christian forces. For several years he shares the honors of war, the spoils of victory, until one day in a fierce conflict with the enemy the great Commander is taken prisoner and cast into a dungeon in Rome to await execution. This was too much for the gallant young captain. Disappointed, disconsolate, he deserted.

General Paul writes a letter to Colonel Timothy of his staff and tells him the sad news. What a tragedy! He has fought side by side with the greatest and grandest of soldiers. He has shared the triumphs of the cross from Antioch to Rome; then he deserted to the ranks of the enemy, forsaking Christ for the world. No wonder the heart of the apostle is almost broken. It seems we can hear the sob of his sorrow in these words:

How can we account for this desertion?

I. Demas Was Never a True Soldier. A true soldier fights until peace is proclaimed or death rewards his faithfulness. He may lose courage at times when hard pressed, may doubt and falter; may even be defeated in battle, but he can never, never desert. Desertion is the proof of a superficial motive, the result of an attachment. His heart, soul, will, life, have not been abandoned to the cause. The Apostle John has explained this experience. When referring to the multitude of disciples who deserted Jesus, he says: "If they had been of us, they would not have gone out from us."

Demas is always present in history of the church. Thousands under the spell of battle songs and enlistment appeals have professed allegiance to Christ. They have put on the uniform, taken their place in the ranks, perfected the drills, gone into battle, but when real testing came, they were reported missing.

II. Demas Reveals the Deception of the Human Heart.

It is possible to so closely resemble a Christian that only God can tell the difference. Wheat and tares look exactly alike until harvest. Soldiers wear the same uniform, fight under the same banner, follow the same commander until the crisis comes, then one sticks, the other deserts. Satan's campaign is one of deception. He seeks to deceive men and women with a form of godliness, lifeless and worthless. The more nearly the counterfeit resembles the genuine, the greater the deception. Hundreds of unconverted people have been deceived. A profession, a uniform, a dress parade, a battle have been the boast of discipleship, but their name is Demas, for when wounds, bloodshed and sacrifice came, they deserted.

III. Demas Shows the Subtle Attraction of the World.

Who can deny the fascination, the bewitchery of this world? Its sights charm like the mirage, its sounds enchant like siren voices, its fleeting treasures create a riot of passion, its pomp and pride intoxicate the soul. Demas loved the world; it was fatal. He never really opened his heart to the love of eternal things. "If any man love the world, the love of the Father is not in him." Friendship with the world is enmity to God. To set the affection on things on the earth, is to deny heaven its rightful obligation. To follow the world's maxims and principles is to discount the Word of God and the guidance of His Spirit. To live for a good time in a doomed world where sinners are going the downward path to hell, is for Nero to fiddle while Rome burns, for the captain to dance while the Titanic sinks. God has called us not only to salvation, but out of the world. "Come ye out from among them and be ye separate."

Angels Unaware.  
Do not forgetful to entertain strangers, for thereby some have entertained angels unaware. — Hebrews 13:2.

## A REMARKABLE PAPER.

Address by W. W. Long, Director of Extension of Clemson College and United States Department of Agriculture, Before the Press Association of South Carolina, at its Recent Meeting at Myrtle Beach on June 22.

I shall discuss first what I consider our largest and most perplexing agricultural problem, which has been greatly magnified, and made more acute by the presence of the weevil; namely, the fact that 75 per cent of our cultivated lands are in the hands of an ignorant and shiftless class. Second, I shall point out briefly some of the achievements within the last thirty years of the scientific man in solving the many problems of agriculture that at this time of our perplexity and bewilderment are making it not only possible, but assure us in a reasonable time our agriculture will be on a broader and firmer basis, for we have gotten away from the one-crop system that limits knowledge, narrows citizenship and does not foster home-building, for we should remember that the keystone of American civilization is the home. Third, I shall undertake to show briefly how we have within the last thirty years been growing more and more in sympathy with agriculture through legislative enactment. In conclusion, I shall comment upon the potential agricultural power of South Carolina.

### Back to the Farm Movement and the Increase of Tenantry.

Up to the last 25 years, or possibly longer, the minds of the American people were largely directed to the development of the country along industrial, manufacturing and commercial lines. Little thought was given to agriculture other than to reap, to cook and to weave. The problems involved in agriculture were not considered of sufficient value and importance to warrant the scientific study of the scientists, nor was there hope of profitable reward sufficient to interest the capitalists; and the legislator made no effort to study and investigate and ascertain if there was such a thing in existence as a rural problem, either of production or economics. Notwithstanding that, even at so late a date as 1880, when 70 per cent of our people lived in the country and 30 per cent in the towns and cities, it then required the efforts of these 70 per cent to produce the necessary food and raiment to feed and clothe the population of the country. As an evidence of the great progress that has been made in agriculture, 25 per cent of the people are now producing on the farm more than sufficient food for our consumption and use.

In this connection it is interesting to note upon what basis the much discussed movement back to the farm is justifiable. Twenty-five per cent of our people are now producing the necessary food supply and raw material for our clothing, along with a surplus of each for export. If this movement assumes any proportions the natural result would be that the profit from the production and sale of farm products would be greatly diminished. The only alternative is revolutionary reduction in farm living standards or this vanishing return to agriculture would manifest itself in the exodus to industry and the further increase of tenantry; so let us desist from this cheap talk of "back to the farm," and let us recognize that our great rural problem grows out of the fact that 57 per cent of our cultivated lands are in the hands of an ignorant, shiftless class. We in the South—in South Carolina, if you please—fully realize that a prosperous, intelligent and contented rural population is therefore essential to our national perpetuity. The world's experience has

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Mrs. W. H. L. Ramey, James St., Wallhalla, says: "The first symptom of kidney trouble in my case was a bearing-down pain in the small of my back. I didn't have ambition enough to do anything and when I bent sharp pains shot through my kidneys and almost took my breath away. I had severe headaches and dizzy spells and my kidneys didn't act right. I tried several remedies but got no relief until I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills. In a short time I felt like a different person and Doan's cured me entirely."

Price 60c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Ramey had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

shown that the best way to secure this is to encourage the division of all the lands into small farms, each owned and operated by one family.

We know the world's most important school is the home with the farm. We know this philosophy to be true, yet how are we to bring it about with 57 per cent of our cultivated lands in the hands of this shiftless class? Shall we encourage them to buy our lands and endeavor to impress upon them that there is a dignity in residing upon a farm with a fertile soil, modern buildings and an environment of education? Do we believe that they will ever be able to develop that ideal country life so beautifully pictured by Dr. Knapp when he said:

"Let it be the high privilege of this great and free people to establish a republic where rural pride is equal to civic pride, where men of the most refined taste and culture select the rural villa, and where the wealth that comes from the soil finds its greatest return in developing and perfecting that great domain of nature which God has given to us as an everlasting estate."

The basis of all civilization is the ownership of land. If we are not willing to sell them our lands, then to whom are we going to sell? Are we going to drift, appreciating the fact that in 1910 they owned and controlled of our farm lands to the value of \$92,000,000, and in 1920 \$297,000,000? We cannot get away from the fact that our old agricultural system of necessity must be readjusted. The boll weevil problem is largely an economic problem. There is no certain direct method of control. Under old conditions the growing of cotton was a fool-proof operation. Under boll weevil conditions the growing of cotton becomes a highly specialized undertaking. The shiftless, doleful, thriftless farmer's day is over. The large landed estates are in very great danger, comprising as they do the 57 per cent of our cultivated lands that are controlled by this shiftless class.

The answer that the normal exodus to the North will take care of the situation, I grant that eventually this will be true, but the presence of the boll weevil has precipitated a condition that is acute. We cannot afford to have 57 per cent of our cultivated lands lessened in value by unprofitable returns and thus tremendously weaken our entire agricultural structure.

### The Contributions of Scientific Men to Agriculture Within the Last Twenty-five Years.

There are no pages in American history of achievements that stand out more brilliantly than those that record the contributions of our scientific men within the last thirty years to our agriculture, and yet those men are to-day pointed to as being impractical, visionary and peculiar, and science itself is referred to as being something beyond the understanding of the average man; and, as you and I know, the very meaning of the word is the application of common sense. The tremendous advancement of American agriculture is largely due to the unselfish service of the men of the laboratories and experiment fields. Let me call to your mind a few of the results of their labor that come into the daily life of every successful farmer. They developed, by plant breeding, new varieties of practically all crops grown on the farms, especially adapted to specific conditions. They developed, by plant breeding, crops that can be grown successfully on disease-infested lands. They have explored all parts of the world, and as a result of their explorations they have introduced new crops that have proved of tremendous value. The introduction of Durham wheat from Siberia has made it possible for us to manufacture our macaroni, heretofore imported from Italy. They have introduced Kafir corn, milo and federita, and by so doing have made farming possible on millions of acres of land in the semi-arid West, where, without these new introductions, the country would be uninhabited. How many of our farmers in South Carolina realize that many of the clovers and alfalfa that they annually feed were introduced from France, Germany and Russia? That Sudan grass, that is growing with us in popular favor, is a foreign importation. Our idea of soil fertility has been entirely revolutionized by the introduction of all our leguminous crops except cowpeas, such, for instance, as soy beans, velvet beans, the clovers, vetches, etc.

The discovery of the little bacteria that gathers nitrogen from the air constitutes a new source of wealth that will last as long as the world stands. How many of us, when enjoying our morning juicy grape-fruit, give a thought to the scientific man who patiently labored to bring forth this delicious appetizer? How many

of us realize that the man who introduced the improved variety of figs, prunes and dates rode on the back of a camel hundreds of miles in the deserts of the Far East? Take your mind back for twenty years and recall the character of fruit then offered you, especially the peach and the apple. They were small, wormy, knotty. Compare them with the peach and the apple of to-day, and you will naturally ask why the difference. Easily answered: Because the scientific man has made it possible to control certain diseases of the peach and apple by the use of a spray worked out by many years of experimentation. The plant pathologist of to-day is making as much progress in controlling the diseases of our plants as the physician is making progress in controlling and preventing the diseases that afflict the human family.

Let us pass on and briefly state what has been accomplished in the development of our animal husbandry. Twenty years ago the annual death rate in hogs from hog cholera in the United States in certain years amounted to a hundred millions of dollars. The scientific man perfected a serum and virus that has practically made it possible to control this disease. The invention of the refrigerating car has done more to increase the production and demand for meat than any other agency. Associations for the registry of purebred livestock have been organized and maintained throughout the length and breadth of the country. In the matter of our dairy industry the Babcock test has been invented—a simple method by means of which the amount of butter fat in milk is determined. The invention of the cream separator, which in a few minutes separates the cream from the milk which in the old days required hours of time for such an operation. No country in the world has made the progress that we have in the control of insect pests. In co-operation with engineers the development of spray and dusting machinery in the last quarter of a century is distinctly a great American achievement. The orchardist would be at the mercy of the San Jose scale but for the modern spray pump and insecticides. The trucker would be at the mercy of the various leaf-eating caterpillars and the various underground pests. Our field crops would from year to year be devastated by hordes of caterpillars, grasshoppers, chinch bugs and a thousand other pests. Without the modern fumigations and heat applications our granaries, elevators, seed and packing houses of this country would be impossible.

The day is not far distant when every planter and farmer will be so well instructed by the scientist that he will mold the soil to his profit and the seasons to his plans, and he will cause the soil to become responsive to the touch of industry and the harvest more abundant to meet the measure of a larger hope.

### Legislation Enacted Favorable to Agriculture.

The first official recognition of agriculture was in 1839, when an appropriation was made to the commissioner of patents of one thousand dollars for the collection of statistics and distribution of seed. In 1855 provision for a scientific staff consisting of three investigators; in 1862 the establishment of a bureau of agriculture. Again, in 1862, the granting of thirty thousand acres of land for each Senator and Representative in Congress to the various States for the promotion of industrial education. In 1887 the establishment of experiment stations. In 1888 the bureau of agriculture was made a department. In 1890 an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars per year to be increased to twenty-five thousand in ten years, for institutions established by the act of 1862.

It will be observed from the foregoing that little was done for agriculture during the last century in the way of constructive legislation. In fact, it is within the last ten years that the minds of the economist legislators and the general business public have been focused upon the needs of agriculture, resulting in the passage of the Smith-Lever Extension Act, the Smith-Hughes Agricultural Educational Act, the Farm Loan Bank, the War Finance Corporation, and the Federal warehouse.

During all this period of neglect, notwithstanding the fact that his general viewpoint is one of doubt and suspicion, the farmer remained true to the teachings of his fathers. Only occasionally did he wander off and become the willing, pliant tool of the demagogue. To-day he is coming into his own, for the people realize now as never before that if there is to be any race betterment of permanent value there must be a betterment of the masses. "A great nation is not the outgrowth of a few men of genius, but the superlative worth of a great common people."

### The Present Potential Agricultural Power of South Carolina.

The potential agricultural power of South Carolina is greater to-day than any time in its history. I know this is a startling statement. Of course, I appreciate the seriousness of the present situation.

Let me sum up briefly my reasons for stating that the potential agricultural power of the State is greater to-day than at any time in its history:

1. There has never been a time in the history of the world when there was such a store of practical and useful information for the guidance of the farmer as to-day.
2. There was never a time in recent history when there was a greater sympathy and a more general understanding of the farmer's problems by the general public than to-day.
3. There was never as much favorable legislation enacted of a financial and economic character in the interest of agriculture as there is to-day.
4. There is no soil that will respond to intelligent treatment more readily than the soil of South Carolina.
5. There is no country that can produce as many soil-building crops as South Carolina and the adjacent States.
6. There is no country that can produce a greater number of nitrogenous crops for forage than South Carolina.
7. There is no country that can produce a greater number of money crops than South Carolina—namely, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, soy beans, sweet potatoes, and practically all the truck crops in the lower counties.
8. There is no country that can produce pork and dairy products more economically than South Carolina owing to our ability to produce such a variety of forage crops.
9. There is no country that can produce more profitably peaches and grapes and small berries than South Carolina.
10. And last, but by no means least, now that the farmers have at last determined to put the business end of farming, which is largely the marketing of farm products, on a business basis, by organizing farmers' co-operative community marketing associations.

I admit that it is one thing to possess the potential power and another thing to develop and use it intelligently. But I have a sublime faith in the fibre, the stability and the ultimate common sense of our people, for the agricultural record they have made within the last twenty-five years justifies this faith.

Twenty-five years ago the average yield of corn per acre was eleven bushels. To-day it is nineteen. The average yield of oats per acre was 13 bushels; to-day it is 24 bushels. The average yield of wheat was five bushels; to-day it is twelve bushels. The average yield of cotton per acre was 137 pounds of lint; to-day it is 247 pounds. The average yield of all the great staple crops of South Carolina has increased within the last 25 years, expressed in percentages, 85 per cent—nearly doubled. And we have just scratched upon the surface. The next decade will see a further increase of 100 per cent.

But just think, gentlemen, what infinite labor it has taken to secure these results. For it must be remembered that Southern agriculture 25 years ago consisted simply in a series of motions inherited from Adam, and the time merchant, and factor were the only agencies the farmer could turn to for financial aid, and they demanded their pounds of flesh expressed in the usurious rates of interest ranging from 50 to 150 per cent.

Year after year he produced, and year after year he offered his products below the cost of production.

I am as firmly convinced as I am of anything that in a few years our agriculture will be readjusted. Our present antiquated system of taxation will be modernized. A great and efficient school system will be established. A modern policy of highway development will be adopted. When these great movements are accomplished our civilization will be of such a character that the philosophy of Dr. Van Dyke will be appreciated and become a part of the daily life of our people. This philosopher so briefly and charmingly expressed:

"Four things a man must learn to do if you are to keep your record true—  
Think without confusion, clearly;  
Love your fellow-man sincerely;  
Act from honest motives purely;  
"Trust in God and Heaven securely."

**The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head**  
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, T.A.X.A. QUININE does not cause nervousness or ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, 30c.

Cold water is said to be more stimulating on the heart than brandy.

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Mothers who watch children carefully can prevent the development of serious illness. At the first sign of fretfulness, fever, colic, coated tongue or cold give a course of the old reliable Dr. Thornton's Easy Teether and note the immediate improvement. J. Cullen Wright, J. P., of Hartwell, Ga., writes: "My baby is now five years old, and I used only Easy Teether prepared by your doctor during her teething period. I have never had a doctor for her since she was born. I feel like it is the only remedy, and heartily recommend it."

For fifteen years this scientifically prepared prescription of a successful baby specialist has been winning hundreds and hundreds of such unsolicited testimonials from appreciative parents, doctors and druggists.

Dr. Thornton's Easy Teether is a sweet powder that children like and take more freely than sticky syrups or liquid medicines. It is composed of antiseptics, digestants and granular stimulants that work efficiently and harmlessly on the stomach, bowels and kidneys. It positively contains no opiates or harmful drugs; this we guarantee. If it fails to help your child, your money back immediately without question. Two dollars in a package with full directions, 25c at your druggist.—Advertisement.

### STRIKE BRINGS OUT MILITIA.

Outbreak Threatened Brings Quick Action Against Strikers.

Springfield, Ill., July 6.—Following reports from Decatur that an outbreak threatened as the result of the Wabash shopmen's strike, Adjutant General Carlos E. Black ordered two troops of cavalry and five companies of infantry to assemble at their armories, prepared to move at a moment's notice.

#### Officers Held Prisoners.

Montgomery, Ala., July 6.—Twenty-five special officers of the Louisville and Nashville railway were being held virtually prisoners inside the road's property at Albany by the striking shopmen on picket duty tonight, according to reports to the Montgomery Advertiser. The shopmen were estimated at 1,500.

Railroad officials appealed to Governor Kilby, who promised protection for the property. The Governor was in Clanton to-night, but it was said that he will return here tomorrow and decide whether to send national guardsmen or special State officers.

According to the report received here the railroad special officers have been threatened with arrest for carrying concealed weapons if they leave the company's property, but so far as could be learned there has been no violence.

### No Worms in a Healthy Child

All children troubled with worms have an unhealthy color, which indicates poor blood, and as a rule, there is more or less stomach disturbance. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC given regularly for two or three weeks will enrich the blood, improve the digestion, and act as a general strengthening tonic to the whole system. Nature will then throw off or dispel the worms, and the child will be in perfect health. Pleasant to take. 60c per bottle.

### Wade Dickson Loses Barn by Fire.

(Tugaloo Tribune, July 4.)

At about 9.30 Saturday morning the barn of J. Wade Dickson caught fire and was quickly burned to the ground. The neighbors were quick to get to the spot and mounted the adjoining residences and buildings and thus confined the loss to the barn alone. It required quick and heroic work to save the nearby buildings. Many braved the heat and carried water from the wells and stood on the houses until all danger was over. The barn of Mrs. Andrew Bearden was close to the Dickson barn, but was saved.

Mr. Dickson estimates his loss at from \$250 to \$300, with no insurance. He does not know how to account for the fire unless it was due to rats and matches.

### Father Killed by Son.

Hickory, N. C., July 5.—W. A. Marshall, 62 years of age, was shot and almost instantly killed by his son, Fred Marshall, at Granite Falls, Caldwell county, late yesterday, according to a message received here to-day. Young Marshall claims that he shot his father in self-defense after the two had quarreled over alleged threats made by the elder Marshall against the boy's mother.